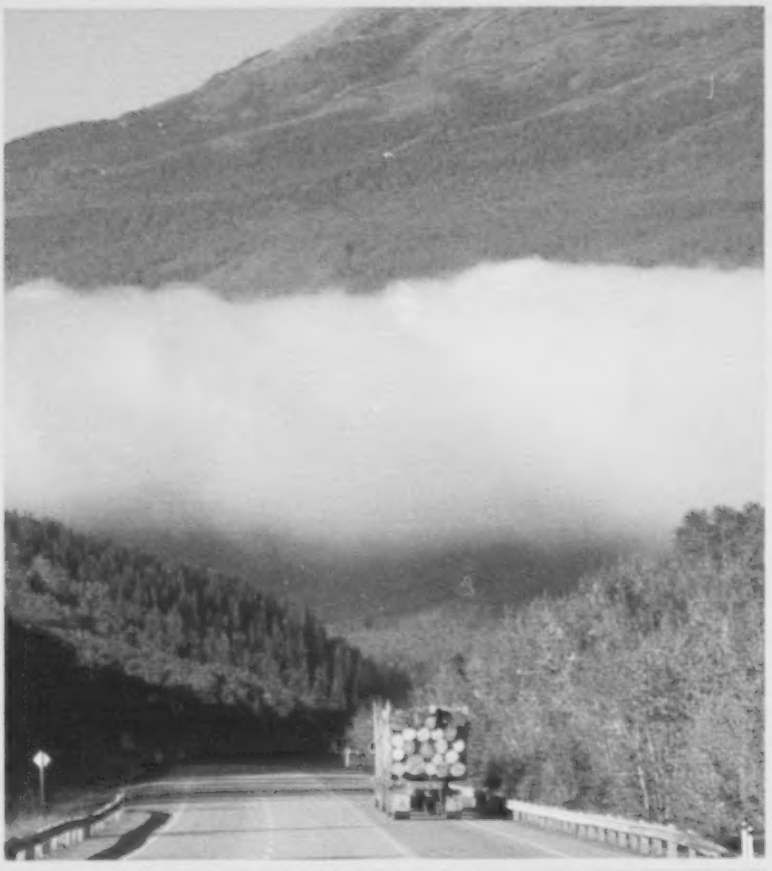

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND DISEASES IN ALBERTA

Lost-Time Claims, Disabling Injury Claims and Claim Rates

Transportation Industries 2006 to 2010

WORK SAFE ALBERTA

Summer 2011

Government of Alberta

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HIGHLIGHTS

Lower lost-time rate and fewer disabling injury claims in 2010.

- In 2010, the Transportation industries lost-time claim rate decreased by 2.9% to 2.57 per 100 person-years worked, from 2.65 in 2009. The average lost-time claim rate for all industries in the province was 1.41 per 100 person-years worked.
- The disabling injury rate increased by 0.6%, from 3.80 per 100 person-years worked in 2009 to 3.82 in 2010. The average disabling injury rate for all sectors in the province was 2.67 per 100 person-years worked.
- The person-years worked for the Transportation industries decreased by 3.4%. The number of lost-time claims decreased by 6.2% and the number of disabling injury claims decreased by 2.9%.

Smaller employers experienced the lowest injury rates.

- Employers with less than 10 person-years worked had the lowest lost-time claim rate in 2010, at 1.87 per 100 person-years worked.
- Employers with less than 10 person-years worked had the lowest disabling injury rate at 2.04 per 100 person-years worked, followed by employers with 10 to 19 person-years worked, 2.77 per 100 person-years worked.
- Lost-time claim and disabling injury rates in the Transportation industries increase with the size of the employer.

Injury rates decreased in three sub-sectors.

- The Rail Services sub-sector had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 1.31 per 100 person-years worked. The Air Services sub-sector had the highest at 2.91 per 100 person-years worked.
- The Rail Services sub-sector had the lowest disabling injury rate at 1.84 per 100 person-years worked. The Trucking Services sub-sector had the highest at 4.10 per 100 person-years worked.
- Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury, accounting for 56.3% of the disabling injury claims submitted in the Transportation industries.
- The median days-lost in the Transportation industries was 10, compared to the average for all sectors of the province, seven. The average days-lost per claim was 31, compared to the average for all industries in the province, 23 days lost per claim.

A few notes about this report:

- This report presents 2010 data beside 2009 data to help with comparisons. Additional historical data are presented where possible.
- Information presented in this report is based on incidents that occurred during 2010 and were accepted as lost-time or modified work claims by Workers' Compensation Board – Alberta (WCB) as of March 31, 2011.
- As the *OID 2010 Transportation Industries* report provides an industry level comparison, this report is not comparable to previous years OID Alberta Motor Transport Association industries reports.
- Injury claim rates based on a small number of person-years worked are too volatile to make valid comparisons over time. Therefore, claim rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 40 person-years worked.
- Estimates of year-over-year change for rates presented in this report are calculated using unrounded figures and may not match those produced from rounded figures. Percentages displayed in tables may also not total 100, due to rounding.
- Throughout the report, the lost-time claim rate is the number of lost-time claims per 100 person-years worked, the disabling injury rate is the number of disabling injury claims per 100 person-years worked. Fatality rates are expressed as the number of fatalities per million person-years worked.
- Analyses by industry are based on WCB industry classification and aggregation. For more information, see the industry rate manual on the WCB website.
- Analyses by occupation group are based on the National Occupational Classification (NOC). The NOC provides a standard list of occupations across the country. For more information, see www5.hrsdc.gc.ca/NOC.
- Occupational injuries and diseases listed throughout this report are based on the Z795 Coding of Work Injury or Disease Information produced by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) for categorizing occupational injury and disease. For information, see www.shopcsa.ca/onlinestore/GetCatalogItemDetails.asp?mat=2416404.
- Terms, definitions and formulas used throughout this report are described in Appendix A.

INDUSTRY SECTOR SUMMARY

In 2010, the lost-time claim rate for the Transportation Industries was 2.57 per 100 person-years worked.

The Transportation industries lost-time claim rate decreased in 2010 by 2.9% to 2.57 per 100 person-years worked, from 2.65 in 2009. The disabling injury rate increased by 0.6%, from 3.80 per 100 person-years worked in 2009 to 3.82 in 2010 (see Table 1.1). The average lost-time claim rate for all sectors in the province was 1.41 per 100 person-years worked and the average disabling injury rate was 2.67 per 100 person-years worked.

The person-years worked for the Transportation industries decreased by 3.4%. The number of lost-time claims decreased by 6.2% and the number of disabling injury claims decreased by 2.9%.

Table 1.1
Transportation Industries – Alberta: 2009 - 2010

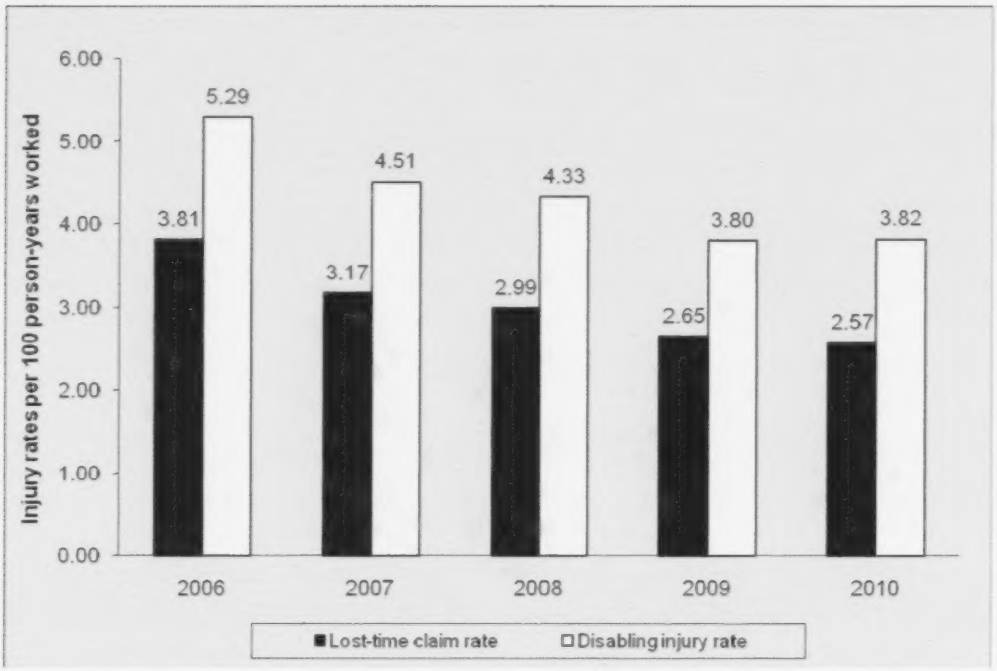
	2009	2010	% Change
Person-years worked	86,592	**83,656**	-3.4%
Lost-time claims	2,294	**2,151**	-6.2%
Lost-time claim rate	**2.65**	**2.57**	**-2.9%**
Modified-work claims	2,039	**2,058**	0.9%
Lost-time claims involving modified-work	1044	**1,014**	-2.9%
Disabling injury claims	3,289	**3,195**	-2.9%
Disabling injury rate	**3.80**	**3.82**	**0.6%**
Days-lost (LTC)	76,993	**67,740**	-12.0%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$23,042,218	**$20,234,775**	-12.2%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2010, the average days-lost per claim in the Transportation industries was 31 compared to the average for all industries in the province, 23 days per claim.

Chart 1.1 shows historical lost-time and disabling injury rates for the Transportation industries. The lost-time claim rate for the Transportation industries has decreased by 32.5% since 2006. This is lower than the average decrease seen for all sectors of the province, 37.3%. The disabling injury rate decreased by 27.8% since 2006.

Chart 1.1
Injury Rates for the Transportation Industries – Alberta: 2006 - 2010



Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Rates by Employer Size

In the Transportation industries, employers with 100 or more person-years worked had the highest lost-time claim rate of 2.72 per 100 person-years worked, followed by employers with 20 to 39 person-years worked, 2.40. Employers with less than 10 person-years worked had the lowest rate, 1.87 (see Table 1.2).

Employers with more than 100 person-years worked had the highest disabling injury rate at 4.66 per 100 person-years worked, followed by employers with 40 to 99 person-years worked, 3.46 per 100 person-years worked. Employers with less than 10 person-years worked had the lowest disabling injury rate at 2.04. Lost-time claim rates and disabling injury rates in the Transportation industries increase with the size of the employer.

Table 1.2
Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Rate by Size of Employer- Transportation Industries: 2010

Size of Employer	Lost-Time Claims	Disabling Injuries	Lost-time Claim Rate	Disabling Injury Rate
Less than 10 person-years worked	364	399	1.87	2.04
10 to 19 person-years worked	143	172	2.30	2.77
20 to 39 person-years worked	179	253	2.40	3.40
40 to 99 person-years worked	262	389	2.33	3.46
100 or more person-years worked	1,093	1,871	2.72	4.66
Unspecified	110	111	N/A*	N/A*

*These are employers with no payroll information or with person-years worked equal to zero
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

INDUSTRY SECTOR ANALYSIS

The Rail Services sub-sector has the lowest lost-time claim rate of all the Transportation sub-sectors.

Between 2006 and 2010, the Trucking Services sub-sector displayed a 34.5% decrease in lost-time claim rate. This is the largest decrease in its lost-time claim rate since 2006, and it has had the second highest lost-time claim rate among Transportation sub-sectors in 2010, 2.75 per 100 person-years worked (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Transportation Industries — Alberta: 2006-2010

Sub-Sector	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Transportation	3.81	3.17	2.99	2.65	**2.57**
Air Services	3.79	3.46	3.19	3.10	**2.91**
Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services	2.89	2.89	2.63	2.46	**1.91**
Rail Services	1.84	1.81	1.59	1.52	**1.31**
Trucking Services	4.20	3.31	3.18	2.72	**2.75**

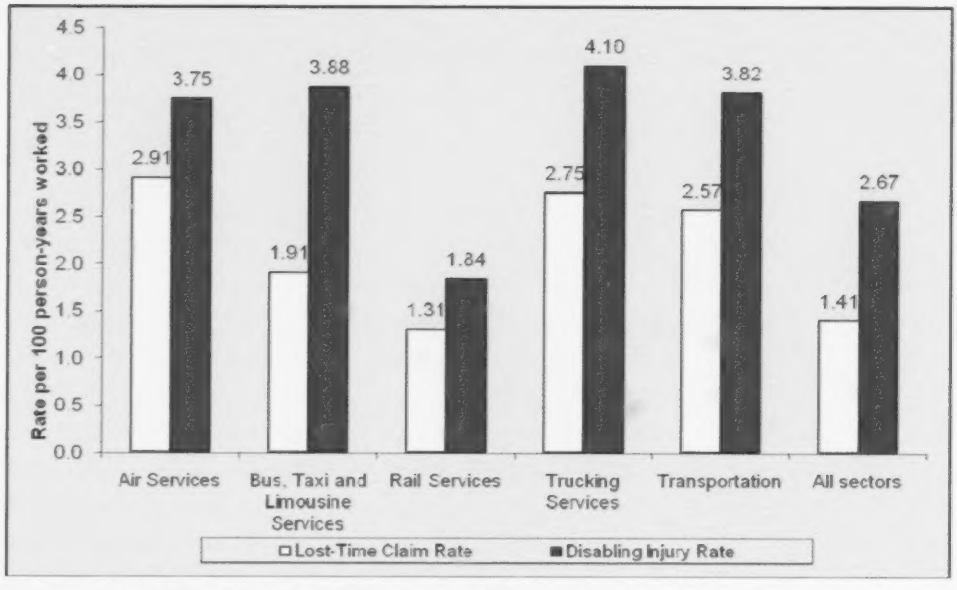
Data Source: WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 2.1 shows that lost-time claim rates have decreased for all the sub-sectors since 2006. For example, in 2010 the Air Services sub-sector had a lost-time claim rate of 2.91 per 100 person-years worked, a 23.3% decrease from 2006. In 2010, the Rail Services sub-sector had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 1.31 per 100 person-years worked. This rate has decreased by 28.7% from the rate in 2006.

In 2010, the Trucking Services sub-sector had the highest disabling injury rate at 4.10 per 100 person-years worked. This rate has increased by 2.8% from the rate in 2009. The Rail Services sub-sector had the lowest injury rate at 1.84 per 100 person-years worked.

Chart 2.1

Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Rates by Transportation Sub-Sector — Alberta: 2010



Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Air Services

In 2010, the Air Services sub-sector had a lost-time claim rate of 2.91 per 100 person-years worked, a 6.0% decrease from 2009. The disabling injury rate was 3.75 per 100 person-years worked. Between 2006 and 2010, the Air Services sub-sector experienced a 23.3% decrease in its lost-time claim rate.

Table 2.2

Air Services — Alberta: 2009-2010

	2009	2010	% Change
Person-years worked	14,004	**12,398**	-11.5%
Lost-time claims	434	**361**	-16.8%
Lost-time claim rate	**3.10**	**2.91**	**-6.0%**
Modified-work claims	312	**272**	-12.8%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	202	**168**	-16.8%
Disabling injury claims	544	**465**	-14.5%
Disabling injury rate	**3.88**	**3.75**	**-3.4%**
Days-lost (LTC)	8,240	**5,245**	-36.3%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$2,942,219	**$1,483,934**	-49.6%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services

In 2010, The Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services sub-sector had a lost-time claim rate of 1.91 per 100 person-years worked, a 22.4% decrease from 2009. The disabling injury rate was 3.88 per 100 person-years worked (see Table 4.3). Since 2006, the lost-time claim rate in the Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services sub-sector has decreased by 34.0%.

Table 2.3
Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services — Alberta: 2009-2010

	2009	2010	% Change
Person-years worked	7,714	**7,223**	-6.4%
Lost-time claims	190	**138**	-27.4%
Lost-time claim rate	**2.46**	**1.91**	**-22.4%**
Modified-work claims	216	**219**	1.4%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	95	**77**	-18.9%
Disabling injury claims	311	**280**	-10.0%
Disabling injury rate	**4.03**	**3.88**	**-3.8%**
Days-lost (LTC)	5,066	**3,904**	-22.9%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$1,276,088	**$1,083,335**	-15.1%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Rail Services

The Rail Services sub-sector had a lost-time claim rate of 1.31, while the disabling injury rate was 1.84 per 100 person-years worked, the lowest in the Transportation industries. Between 2006 and 2010, the lost-time claim rate for the Rail Services sub-sector dropped by 28.7%, from 1.84 in 2006 to 1.31 per 100 person-years worked in 2010.

Table 2.4
Rail Services — Alberta: 2009-2010

	2009	2010	% Change
Person-years worked	7,652	**7,770**	1.5%
Lost-time claims	116	**102**	-12.1%
Lost-time claim rate	**1.52**	**1.31**	**-13.4%**
Modified-work claims	82	**100**	22.0%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	47	**59**	25.5%
Disabling injury claims	151	**143**	-5.3%
Disabling injury rate	**1.97**	**1.84**	**-6.7%**
Days-lost (LTC)	4,676	**3,138**	-32.9%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$1,395,324	**$943,890**	-32.4%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trucking Services

In 2010, the Trucking Services sub-sector had a lost-time claim rate of 2.75, while the disabling injury rate was 4.10 per 100 person-years worked, the highest in the Transportation industries. Between 2006 and 2010, the lost-time claim rate for the Trucking Services sub-sector dropped by 34.5%, from 4.20 in 2006 to 2.75 per 100 person-years worked in 2010.

Table 2.5
Trucking Services — Alberta: 2009-2010

	2009	2010	% Change
Person-years worked	57,222	**56,265**	-1.7%
Lost-time claims	1554	**1550**	-0.3%
Lost-time claim rate	**2.72**	**2.75**	**1.4%**
Modified-work claims	1429	**1467**	2.7%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	700	**710**	1.4%
Disabling injury claims	2283	**2307**	1.1%
Disabling injury rate	**3.99**	**4.10**	**2.8%**
Days-lost (LTC)	59,011	**55,453**	-6.0%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$17,428,588	**$16,723,615**	-4.0%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

DEMOGRAPHICS OF INJURED WORKERS

Injured Worker Characteristics

In 2010, the Transportation Equipment Operators and Related Workers (excluding Labourers) occupational group accounted for 66.4% of lost-time claims, 61.7% of disabling injury claims and 33.1% of those in employment in the Transportation industries. In contrast, clerical occupations accounted for 5.1% of lost-time claims, 6.5% of disabling injury claims and 16.0% of those in employment in the Transportation industries (see Table 3.1).

Table 3.1
Lost-Time and Disabling Injury Claims by Selected Occupation Group — Transportation Industries: 2010

Occupation Group	Lost-time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Employment
Transportation Equipment Operators and Related Workers, Excluding Labourers	66.4%	61.7%	33.1%
Trades Helpers, Construction, and Transportation Labourers and Related Occupations	8.8%	10.8%	5.0%
Occupations in Travel and Accommodation Including Attendants in Recreation and Sport	8.2%	6.3%	3.2%
Clerical Occupations	5.1%	6.5%	16.0%
Mechanics	3.5%	5.2%	5.3%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation; Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (Microdata Files)

In 2010, 51.9% of lost-time claims and 49.7% of disabling injury claims in the Transportation industries were from workers aged between 35 and 54 years. Young workers, aged 15 to 24 years, accounted for 7.8% of lost-time claims, 11.4% of disabling injury claims and approximately 9.3% of those in employment[1] (see Table 3.2).

[1] Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (Microdata Files) for the Transportation and Warehousing industries

Table 3.2
Lost-Time Claims by Age — Transportation Industries: 2009-2010

Age	2009				2010			
	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
15-19 Years	38	1.7%	78	2.4%	**29**	**1.3%**	**72**	**2.3%**
20-24 Years	168	7.3%	303	9.2%	**139**	**6.5%**	**291**	**9.1%**
25-34 Years	417	18.2%	691	21.0%	**456**	**21.2%**	**716**	**22.4%**
35-44 Years	578	25.2%	800	24.3%	**516**	**24.0%**	**750**	**23.5%**
45-54 Years	674	29.4%	883	26.8%	**601**	**27.9%**	**839**	**26.3%**
55-64 Years	339	14.8%	443	13.5%	**333**	**15.5%**	**441**	**13.8%**
65+ Years	80	3.5%	90	2.7%	**77**	**3.6%**	**86**	**2.7%**
Unspecified	0	N/A	1	N/A	**0**	**N/A**	**0**	**N/A**
Total	**2,294**	**100.0%**	**3,289**	**100.0%**	**2,151**	**100.0%**	**3,195**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Transportation industries, the majority of claims were from men. In 2010, 84.1% of lost-time claims and 83.6% of disabling injury claims involved men, while they represented approximately 76.9% of those in employment[2]. In contrast, women accounted for 15.9% of lost-time claims, 16.4% of disabling injury claims and 23.1% of those in employment (see Table 3.3).

Table 3.3
Lost-Time Claims by Gender — Transportation Industries: 2009-2010

Gender	2009				2010			
	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Women	396	17.3%	558	17.0%	**343**	**15.9%**	**524**	**16.4%**
Men	1,898	82.7%	2,726	82.9%	**1,808**	**84.1%**	**2,668**	**83.6%**
Unspecified	0	N/A	5	N/A	**0**	**N/A**	**3**	**N/A**
Total	**2,294**	**100.0%**	**3,289**	**100.0%**	**2,151**	**100.0%**	**3,195**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[2] Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (Microdata Files) for the Transportation and Warehousing industries

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS

Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the trunk being the most commonly injured body part.

Nature of Injury or Disease

The nature of injury is used to identify the physical characteristics of the injury or disease. In 2010, 94.4% of lost-time claims and 95.6% of disabling injury claims were caused by traumatic injuries and disorders. The three most common traumatic injuries and disorders were: sprains, strains and tears, fractures and dislocations, and surface wounds and bruises (see Table 4.1).

Note 4.1
Throughout this section, the classifications used are based on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standards for categorizing occupational injury and disease information.
The CSA standard is designed so that Nature of Injury and Part of Body categories are directly linked when classifying injuries. This is also true for the relationship between the Source of Injury and Type of Event categories.

Table 4.1
Nature of Injury or Disease — Transportation Industries: 2010

Nature of Injury	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury claims	%
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**2,030**	**94.4%**	**3,055**	**95.6%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	1,169	54.3%	1,800	56.3%
Fractures and Dislocations	247	11.5%	318	10.0%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	237	11.0%	388	12.1%
Open Wounds	79	3.7%	136	4.3%
Burns	13	0.6%	22	0.7%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	285	13.2%	391	12.2%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**101**	**4.7%**	**116**	**3.6%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**3**	**0.1%**	**3**	**0.1%**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**13**	**0.6%**	**15**	**0.5%**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**4**	**0.2%**	**6**	**0.2%**
Total	**2,151**	**100.0%**	**3,195**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Part of Body Injured

In 2010, the trunk was the main injured body part, accounting for 41.7% of lost-time claims and 39.4% of disabling injury claims in the Transportation industries, followed by lower extremities at 23.4% and 24.3%. The most common trunk injury was to the back, including spine and spinal cord, representing 26.6% of lost-time claims and 24.8% of disabling injury claims (see Table 4.2).

Table 4.2
Part of Body Injured — Transportation Industries: 2010

Part of Body Injured	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Trunk	**896**	**41.7%**	**1,258**	**39.4%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	573	26.6%	793	24.8%
Other Trunk	323	15.0%	465	14.6%
Lower Extremities	**504**	**23.4%**	**777**	**24.3%**
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	253	11.8%	401	12.6%
Leg(s)	236	11.0%	351	11.0%
Other Lower Extremities	15	0.7%	25	0.8%
Upper Extremities	**295**	**13.7%**	**584**	**18.3%**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	98	4.6%	202	6.3%
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	80	3.7%	189	5.9%
Other Upper Extremities	117	5.4%	193	6.0%
Multiple Body Parts	**206**	**9.6%**	**258**	**8.1%**
Head	**178**	**8.3%**	**225**	**7.0%**
Eye(s)	29	1.3%	39	1.2%
Other Head Parts	149	6.9%	186	5.8%
Neck, Including Throat	**49**	**2.3%**	**68**	**2.1%**
Body Systems	**22**	**1.0%**	**23**	**0.7%**
Part of Body - Unknown	**1**	**0.0%**	**1**	**0.0%**
Other Body Parts	**0**	**0.0%**	**1**	**0.0%**
Total	**2,151**	**100.0%**	**3,195**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Source of Injury or Disease

The source of injury or disease describes the object or substance that the worker came into contact resulting in an injury or disease. In 2010, structures and surfaces and vehicles, the two primary sources of injury, accounted for 42.9% of lost-time claims and 38.8% of disabling injury claims (see Table 4.3).

Table 4.3
Source of Injury or Disease — Transportation Industries: 2010

Source of Injury or Disease	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Vehicles	**457**	**21.2%**	**585**	**18.3%**
Structures and Surfaces	**466**	**21.7%**	**654**	**20.5%**
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**413**	**19.2%**	**631**	**19.7%**
Person-Injured or Ill Worker	378	17.6%	584	18.3%
Minerals - Metallic or Nonmetallic (except fuel)	9	0.4%	14	0.4%
Person-Other Than Injured or Ill Worker*	17	0.8%	22	0.7%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	9	0.4%	11	0.3%
Containers**	**280**	**13.0%**	**458**	**14.3%**
Parts and Materials	**221**	**10.3%**	**385**	**12.1%**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**77**	**3.6%**	**151**	**4.7%**
Hand Tools - Nonpowered	29	1.3%	65	2.0%
Hand Tools - Powered	2	0.1%	4	0.1%
Other Tools and Equipment	46	2.1%	82	2.6%
Machinery	**40**	**1.9%**	**70**	**2.2%**
Furniture and Fixtures	**38**	**1.8%**	**51**	**1.6%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**16**	**0.7%**	**19**	**0.6%**
Other Sources	**119**	**5.5%**	**149**	**4.7%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**24**	**1.1%**	**42**	**1.3%**
Total	**2,151**	**100.0%**	**3,195**	**100.0%**

*Person – other than injured or ill worker: classifies workplace injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers and patients.
**Containers: classifies receptacles that are commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.).
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Type of Event or Exposure

The type of event or exposure describes the incident or event that occurred at the time of the exposure that directly resulted in the injury or disease. The most common type of injury or exposure in 2010 was bodily reaction or exertion which accounted for 40.9% of lost-time claims and 43.1% of disabling injury claims.

Table 4.4
Type of Event or Exposure — Transportation Industries: 2010

Type of Event or Exposure	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Bodily Reaction or Exertion	**880**	**40.9%**	**1,376**	**43.1%**
Overexertion	470	21.9%	737	23.1%
Bodily Reaction*	309	14.4%	480	15.0%
Repetitive Motion	40	1.9%	61	1.9%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	61	2.8%	98	3.1%
Contact with Objects or Equipment	**389**	**18.1%**	**690**	**21.6%**
Struck by Object	186	8.6%	329	10.3%
Caught in Object	83	3.9%	168	5.3%
Struck against Object	87	4.0%	142	4.4%
Rubbed or Abraded	16	0.7%	22	0.7%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	17	0.8%	29	0.9%
Falls	**510**	**23.7%**	**686**	**21.5%**
Fall on Same Level	315	14.6%	428	13.4%
Fall to Lower Level	155	7.2%	204	6.4%
Other Falls	40	1.9%	54	1.7%
Transportation Accidents	**260**	**12.1%**	**307**	**9.6%**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**88**	**4.1%**	**99**	**3.1%**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**13**	**0.6%**	**17**	**0.5%**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	9	0.4%	13	0.4%
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	4	0.2%	4	0.1%
Fires and Explosions	**4**	**0.2%**	**5**	**0.2%**
Other Events or Exposures	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Type of Event - Unknown	**7**	**0.3%**	**15**	**0.5%**
Total	**2,151**	**100.0%**	**3,195**	**100.0%**

*Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Days-lost due to Disability

In 2010, 43.2% of claims had days-lost of less than 10 days, while 20.3% of the total lost-time claims resulted in 51 days or more lost from work (see Table 4.5). For all sectors in the province, 51.5% of lost-time claims had days-lost of less than 10 days, while 13.9% of claims required 51 or more days away from work.

Table 4.5
Days-lost due to Disability — Alberta: 2010

Days-lost due to Disability	% of Transportation Industries' Lost-Time Claims	% of Lost-Time Claims in the Province
1-5 Days	29.3%	37.9%
6-10 Days	13.9%	13.6%
11-15 Days	7.2%	7.5%
16-20 Days	4.9%	4.9%
21-30 Days	7.9%	6.5%
31-40 Days	5.1%	4.7%
41-50 Days	4.5%	3.5%
51 Days or More	20.3%	13.9%
Unspecified	7.0%	7.4%

Data Source: WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2010, WCB accepted 20 fatalities in the Transportation industries accounting for 14.7% of all 136 fatalities in the province.

In 2010, 10 of the 20 fatalities accepted by the WCB in the Transportation industries were motor vehicle incidents, seven fatalities were workplace incidents and three were occupational disease fatalities (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB – Transportation Industries: 2006 - 2010

Year	Motor Vehicle Incident		Workplace Incident		Occupational Disease		Total
	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities
2006	12	70.6%	2	11.8%	3	17.6%	17
2007	18	72.0%	7	28.0%	0	0.0%	25
2008	11	55.0%	7	35.0%	2	10.0%	20
2009	7	58.3%	4	33.3%	1	8.3%	12
2010	**10**	**50.0%**	**7**	**35.0%**	**3**	**15.0%**	**20**
Total	**58**	**61.7%**	**27**	**28.7%**	**9**	**9.6%**	**94**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2006 and 2010, the WCB accepted 94 fatalities in the Transportation industries. The Trucking Services sub-sector accounted for the majority with 80 accepted fatalities, representing 85.1% of all fatalities in the Transportation industries (see Table 5.2).

Table 5.2
Transportation Industries Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB by Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2006 - 2010

Industry	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Number of Fatalities	%
Air Services	2	0	1	2	**1**	6	6.4%
Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services	0	2	2	0	**0**	4	4.3%
Rail Services	1	0	1	1	**1**	4	4.3%
Trucking Services	14	23	16	9	**18**	80	85.1%
Transportation Industries	**17**	**25**	**20**	**12**	**20**	**94**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

A Certificate of Recognition (COR) is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards. Certificates are jointly issued by Certifying Partners and Employment and Immigration (E&I)[3].

In 2010, 7.8% of the Transportation industries employers were COR holders. These employers accounted for 51.8% of all person-years worked in the Transportation industries. The Rail Services sub-sector had the highest proportion with 17.6% of employers in this sub-sector holding a valid COR in 2010, covering 97.0% of person-years worked in this sub-sector (see Table 6.1).

Table 6.1
Employers With Valid COR — Alberta: 2010

Sub-Sector	% of Total Employers Certified	% of Total Person-Years Certified
Transportation	**7.8%**	**51.8%**
Air Services	6.3%	36.8%
Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services	1.3%	49.6%
Rail Services	17.6%	97.0%
Trucking Services	8.2%	49.1%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Transportation industries, the lost-time claim rate for COR holders was 2.30 per 100 person-years worked in 2010, while the rate for non-COR holders was 2.81. For disabling injury rates, COR holders had a rate of 4.09 per 100 person-years worked, while the rate for non-COR holders was 3.44 (see Table 6.2).

Comparing COR holders against all non-COR holders provides useful information about each group, although it does not compare like-with-like. A COR is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards, with this group seeing continued improvement in their lost-time claim rates. Some non-COR holders have good

[3] For more information on the COR program, visit http://www.employment.alberta.ca/SFW/334.html

programs in place above this standard, whereas others do not. This makes evaluating improving health and safety trends less clear for this group.

Table 6.2
Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Rates for the Transportation Industries COR Holders — Alberta: 2009-2010

Employer	Year	Number of Accounts	Lost-Time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling Injury Rate	Change in Lost-Time Claim Rate	Change in Disabling Injury Rate
COR	2009	1,371	1,019	1,693	2.38	3.96	-3.4%	3.3%
	2010	1,391	1,005	1,792	2.30	4.09		
Non-COR	2009	16,803	1,327	1,610	2.96	3.60	-5.1%	-4.4%
	2010	16,352	1,146	1,403	2.81	3.44		

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

REFERENCES

Alberta Employment and Immigration. "Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Alberta 2010 Summary"

Canadian Standards Association. Z795-03: Coding of Work Injury or Disease Information, June 2003.

The Workers' Compensation Board - Alberta. "Rate and Industry Description Manual"

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey for the Transportation and Warehousing industries.

APPENDIX A: TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAS

Lost-Time Claim

A lost-time claim (LTC) is a claim for an occupational injury or disease that causes the worker to have time away from work beyond the day of injury. Included are claims receiving reimbursement of full or partial lost wages due to occupational illness or injury, or payment for permanent loss of function.

Modified Work Claim

A modified work claim is a claim for an occupational injury or disease where a worker had their normal work duties altered to enable them to remain working without losing time from work. Also included are claims where injured workers are helped back into the workplace with modified duties after time lost due to injury or disease.

Disabling Injury Claim

Disabling injury (DI) claims combine both the lost-time and modified work concepts to produce an overall figure where an occupational injury or disease disables the worker causing either time-lost from work or for their normal work duties to be modified.

Person-Years Worked

Person-years worked are estimates provided by the WCB. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year, and can be assumed to equal 2,000 hours worked. The person-years worked estimates in the *OID 2010* Transportation *Industries* report have been provided by the WCB back to 2006, thus previous years OID Alberta Motor Transport Association industries report numbers and rates will not be comparable.

Lost-Time Claim Rate

The lost-time claim rate is calculated by dividing the number of lost-time claims by the person-years worked estimate, and multiplying the result by 100. The lost-time claim rate represents the probability or risk of an injury or disease to a worker during a period of one-year work, which will result in time lost from work. Comparisons of lost-time claim rates between industries, or between years, can be used to indicate increases, decreases, or differences in this risk.

$$\text{LTC Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of LTC's}}{\text{Person-years worked}} \times 100$$

Disabling Injury Rate

The disabling injury rate is calculated by dividing the number of disabling injury claims by the person-years worked estimates, and multiplying the result by 100. The disabling injury rate represents the probability or risk of a disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one year of work. The disabling injury rate is similar to the LTC rate although it covers a broader range of injuries, including those that are less severe in nature (do not require time away from work). The rate represents the number of claims per 100 person-years worked and includes claims made for both lost-time and modified work.

$$\text{Disabling Injury Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of DI's}}{\text{Person-years worked}} \times 100$$

Days-lost

The days-lost is the number of days following the injury or disease for which the worker was disabled and unable to perform normal work duties. This information is obtained for this report from data on compensation days paid on each claim from the WCB. Alberta Employment and Immigration obtains these data on March 31 of the year following the claim year, and does not update the information, even though many injured workers continue to be disabled beyond this date. As a result, the days-lost information reported here underestimates the true impact of lost-time injury and disease, although it provides a consistent method for reporting and observing trends in days-lost.

Industry Coverage

This report focuses on all industry activity in Alberta covered by the WCB and by the provincial legislation for occupational health and safety. Most industry sectors are included but notable exceptions consist of the Government of Canada, and parts of the agriculture and finance sectors. Several professional groups (i.e. the teaching and medical professions) are also excluded as are some industries where WCB coverage is not compulsory.

WCB Accepted Fatality

An occupational fatality is the death of a worker which resulted from a work-related incident or exposure and which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. A fatality is counted in the year it is accepted.

Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The objectives of the LFS have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications (employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force) and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the survey provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and unemployment rates.

For the most part, annual LFS data has been analyzed alongside injury and

disease information to aid the understanding of injury risk or frequency by worker type. The LFS uses a different industry classification from WCB, although there are similarities in structure. Where possible, the two data sources are used comparably and proportions (of totals) have been used to evaluate information generated from both sources. Using proportions attempts to overcome obvious distortions in the numbers in employment from both sources, although the impact on the proportions from industry coverage differences is unclear. In certain instances, monthly LFS micro-data files have been combined and used to produce proportion estimates for the whole year for particular sub-groups of the population.

For further information on the LFS, please see
www.employment.alberta.ca/BI/2599.html

APPENDIX B: TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRIES WCB INDUSTRY CODES[4]

1. Air Services

50100 – Air Service - Scheduled Commercial
50104 – Air Service - Regular
50107 – Helicopter Services
50200 – Aircraft, Ground Support Services
50203 – Flight Operations - Miscellaneous

2. Rail Services

50607 – Railway Transportation Services

3. Trucking Services

42155 – Moving of Buildings
50701 – Trucking Specialized
50714 – Trucking – General Delivery Services
50720 – Trucking Services - Oilfield

4. Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services

50800 – Bus Lines, Rentals, Charters
50801 – School Buses
50802 – Operation of Bus Depot
51200 – Taxi Cabs and Limousine and Handi-bus Bus

[4] Codes are Workers' Compensation Board industry codes.

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Employment and Immigration website:

www.employment.alberta.ca

Work Safe Alberta website:

www.worksafe.alberta.ca

Occupational Health and Safety Contact Centre:

Telephone: 780-415-8690, toll free by calling 1-866-415-8690

www.employment.alberta.ca/SFW/2874.html

Certificate of Recognition (COR) Program:

www.employment.alberta.ca/SFW/334.html